





Today's  
Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
SATURDAY (TO-NIGHT) SATURDAY  
POSITIVELY FAREWELL APPEARANCE.  
CARL HERTZ (Assisted by) CARL HERTZ  
CARL HERTZ (Assisted by) CARL HERTZ  
CARL HERTZ (Assisted by) CARL HERTZ  
A TRULY GREAT CONJURER  
and universally admitted by competent  
critics to be  
ABSOLUTELY INCOMPARABLE.  
LAST NIGHT (To-night or never)  
LAST NIGHT (To-night or never)  
LAST NIGHT (To-night or never)  
For the Last Time To-night.  
SPECIAL FAREWELL PROGRAMME  
Last Appearance in Hongkong.  
REDUCED PRICES:—  
Dress Circle ..... \$1.00  
Stalls ..... 1.00  
A few stalls reserved at \$2.00  
Book at ROBINSON'S Piano Co.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [439]

PERSERVERANCE LODGE OF  
HONGKONG, No. 1, 1898.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'  
HALL, Zealand Street, TO-NIGHT,  
the 16th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting  
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [495]

## POSTPONEMENT.

THE SCHOOLS SPORTS are postponed  
until WEDNESDAY next, 20th April.  
Owing to the EXCESSIVE number of entries  
(1000), it has become impossible to complete the  
arrangements for holding the SPORTS on  
MONDAY.

WILLIAM BLAYNAY,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [525]

## BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have  
received instructions from BRUCE  
SHEPHERD, Esq., the Official Receiver of the  
estate of TSD CHEONG, in Bankruptcy, acting  
under an Order of the Supreme Court of  
Hongkong,  
to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
ON  
TUESDAY,  
the 3rd May, at 3 o'clock P.M.  
at their OFFICE, CORNER of 'CS HUME ST.  
Praya Central, the following VALUABLE RE-  
CLAMATION PROPERTY viz:—  
All the Benefit, Interest and advantage of  
and in the Reclamation Agreement of MARINE  
LOT No. 100.  
The Sale is made with the concurrence of all  
Parties interested.  
The Reclamation has been Completed and is  
ready for Building purposes, and possession has  
been given by the GOVERNMENT.  
Only one half of the last Instalment of the  
Money Due under the Reclamation Agreement  
(amounting to \$7161.00) remains to be paid if  
called up, and the Sale will be Subject to this  
and to the Payment of the ANNUAL CROWN  
RENT of \$488.  
AREA, 16,507 SQUARE FEET.  
The PROPERTY will be first offered in One  
Lot, and if not Sold as One Lot will be put up  
in Two.  
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
the Auctioneers,  
or to  
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,  
35, Queen's Road,  
Solicitors.  
[532]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"FORMOSA,"  
Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th instant,  
at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [527]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAITAN,"  
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th instant,  
at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [528]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"JASON,"  
Captain Lyett, will be despatched on  
TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [529]

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.  
THE Steamship  
"AFRIDI,"  
Captain Golding, will be despatched as above  
on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [498]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"TRUCER,"  
Captain Riley, will be despatched as above  
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.  
For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [530]

Today's  
Advertisements.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"CANTON,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID,  
SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.,  
will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within ten  
days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which  
no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [1-1-1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"COROMANDEL,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., at S.S. Roma.  
From Persia, &c., at S.S. Chandra.  
Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant at 4  
P.M. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within ten  
days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which  
no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [1-1-1]

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at  
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining  
undischarged after the 22nd instant will be subject  
to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd  
instant, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [498]

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.  
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-  
parison with the best English Manufactures.  
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSIES and  
other Large Consumers.  
My complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK,  
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-  
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches—  
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
and for Volkmann and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.  
MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.  
Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [40]

NOW READY.  
A PAMPHLET containing the Series of  
Articles by the Telegraph's Special  
Correspondent entitled  
"HINDRANCES TO THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF TRADE IN KWANGTUNG  
AND KWANGSI."

Also  
The NEW TRAMWAY PASS RULES, providing for  
the sale of goods en route to inland markets.  
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER COPY.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
OFFICE.  
No. 6, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1898.

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINES &amp; SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London  
House, bought direct at first hand, imported in  
wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all  
intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply  
the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on  
Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month  
before use. When required for drinking at  
once it should be ordered to be decanted at  
the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner  
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are  
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest  
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the juice of the grape and are  
not artificially made from raisins and  
currants, as is generally the case with Cheap  
Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to  
be pure Cognac, the difference in price  
being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. THE SCOTCH WHISKY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to  
be genuine when bought direct from us in the  
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the  
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7]

BIRTH.  
On April 1st, at Foochow, the wife of C.  
SKERRITT ROGERS, of a daughter. [531]

The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The latest news of the Spanish-Ameri-  
can dispute seems to point to war as inevit-  
able; but we still think Spain's chances  
against the United States so hopeless that  
she must see her own impotence, if even  
at the eleventh hour. It may be, however,  
that the Spanish Government may be  
forced, like the Greek Government last  
year, to make a pretence of fighting,  
solely for the sake of quieting an exci-  
table populace.

There is no further news of the parti-  
tion of China. It is now certain that the  
Ching-wen-tao which is to be opened as a  
treaty port is, as wired by our Tientsin  
correspondent, in Fungling district of Chihli,  
and is a seaport near Shanhai-kwan,  
not inland in Hupeh province as main-  
tained by our evening contemporary; it is  
hardly worth while passing an Ordinance  
to protect telegrams which are incorrect,  
especially as the China Gazette without  
any protecting Ordinance got practically  
the same telegram without the error. The  
Chihli Ching-wen seems much better than  
the Hupeh Ching-wen in the interests of  
commerce.

Our morning contemporary was yester-  
day jeering at "the local jingoes" who  
complain that Britain has not fared as  
well as she could and should in the scramble  
for China. The Hongkong Telegraph is  
one of the complainers; we will not argue  
about the term "jingoes." We will maintain  
that, commercially and strategically, we  
have lost points to Russia in the north and  
to France in the south. The Daily Press  
argues that Port Arthur is a small and shal-  
low harbour, which is true to some extent;  
but Tientsin is one of the most magni-  
ficent harbours in the world—deeper,  
wider, more convenient of approach sea-  
ward, with better communications land-  
ward, and easier to defend, than  
Hongkong or any other port we can call  
to mind after careful consideration. And  
we have failed utterly to secure any  
guarantee against French control of  
Kwangtung; the Tonkin papers say  
Kwangchawan has been ceded and the  
three south-west provinces have been  
promised not to be given to any Power  
but France. This means, of course, estab-  
lishing a French sphere of influence. It is  
a deplorable defeat for Britain.

It is very interesting to note the utter-  
ances of the American Press on the parti-  
tion of China. A few writers still seem  
firmly convinced that Great Britain will  
annex territory as Germany,  
Russia and France are doing. The  
majority, however, of the American Press  
realise that Britain has no such intention  
and they seem sincerely sorry; we say sin-  
cerely, because the reason why they must  
be obvious and logical. The Americans,  
like ourselves, have reason to fear that the  
partition of China may mean the closing  
of markets by protective tariffs. It is cu-  
rious to see the Americans adopt this atti-  
tude, while there are also prohibitive duties  
in the United States.

It is eminently desirable that the whole  
question of salaries payable in silver should  
be set on a systematic basis. From time to  
time we hear of one class after another  
making efforts to secure redress. The  
Chinese Customs staff, the Hongkong Civil  
Service, the P. W. D. and so on. Nobody  
can deny that it is extremely hard on all  
salaried workers to be paid in a dollar of  
constantly diminishing value. In course of  
time possibly the grievance may be little  
by little remedied, but the intervening time  
is a time of hardship, and apparently  
never-ending hardship, for the simple rea-  
son that the depreciation of the dollar seems  
to have no end. If some philanthropic  
genius could invent a sliding scale which  
would work itself out satisfactorily, the  
problem would be solved, but unfortunately  
this seems a trifle Utopian. Men who  
have been here ten, fifteen and twenty  
years, who have done their very best for  
their employers, public or private, who  
have been conscientious, industrious and  
intelligent workers, find themselves very  
much worse off now than when they first  
came. Broadly speaking, the evil might be  
remedied if all salaries could be adjusted  
quarterly in inverse ratio to the quarterly  
rate of exchange, that is to say, if all  
wage transactions could be practically  
put on a gold basis. But of course the  
reply to that is, where is the money to  
come from? Theoretically it should come  
from the expansion of trade which the  
cheapness of silver induces, but this is only  
another illustration of the fact that what  
looks like a theory will not work out in  
practice. There is no denying that the  
fall of silver has caused a vast in-  
crease in the volume of trade in the  
Imperial Maritime Customs, the banks  
and a few other concerns. It would not  
be difficult for them to put the principle  
into effect. To some extent it has been  
done in some places; some employers have  
raised salaries on account of the de-  
preciation of the dollar; but it has not been  
done with sufficient liberality or uni-  
versality. Some businesses have not  
increased in the ratio corresponding to  
the decline of silver. In the case of the  
public services it would be difficult and  
might cause hardship, though our own  
opinion is to the contrary. We consider it  
would be quite possible and reasonable for  
the Government to establish a simple form  
of sliding scale tantamount to the placing  
of salaries on a gold basis. All salaries  
could be stated at their present value in  
gold and the silver value could be fixed  
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, on that  
gold basis. It would probably mean a  
slight increase in taxation.

WHILE the Deutschland and the Immortalite  
were at Kowloon Docks together, the British  
and German sailors fraternised a good deal,  
many of the Germans being able to speak  
English. The game of football interested the  
Germans greatly, and they indicated a wish to  
experiment; so, one afternoon this week, there  
was a sort of match between the Deutschland  
and Immortalite—sixty a side! Which side  
won, goodness knows, but it was great fun all  
the same.

KIPLING should take warning by the rise and  
fall of Bret Harte, according to the "African  
Critic," which says:—"The latter as an artist  
lives on the reputation of stories written twenty  
years ago, fragrant stories that have endeared his  
name to thousands who have never seen his  
face. Once upon a time, when he wrote those  
stories that will live forever, he illuminated  
everything he touched; nowadays he spends a  
fine God gave for other ends in hashing up  
pillbox potboilers.

WHEN the British fleet was at Hongkong, says  
an exchange, a merchant ship was seen coming  
over the bar with her ensign upside down. The  
ships in the harbour at once lowered lifeboats  
and raced to be first to give assistance to the  
supposed sinking ship. When the first boat got  
within hailing distance, they saw the skipper  
clipping his hands, and shouting, "Go it! I  
come on! Well pulled!" &c. The officer in  
charge then said, "What's the matter, captain?"  
"Nothing the matter," said the skipper. "Then  
why have you got your ensign upside down?"  
The skipper glanced aloft at his colours. "It's  
that boy Joe again," he cried, in disgust; "I  
thought it was a regatta."

CONSIDERABLE time was occupied at the Magis-  
tracy to-day in the hearing of a charge of assault  
brought by A. Nord, ordinary seaman on the  
ship Imberhor, against the second and third  
officers of the vessel. It seems that the third  
officer ordered complainant to bring a bucket  
and clean some water away when the hands  
were finishing work. He refused and says the  
mate threw him down the hatchway after which  
he jumped overboard to avoid being killed. The  
second mate picked him up and assaulted him  
when on deck. The third mate sealed the  
assault and said he shook the boy by the  
shoulders for calling him foul names. The  
second mate said he smacked complainant  
in the face with his open hand for calling  
him a filthy name. Several witnesses gave evi-  
dence of a conflicting nature. The defendants  
made statements and the case was adjourned till  
noon on Monday next.

DURING the last few days there has been located  
in the Tientsin Road, Shanghai, says Sport and  
Gossip, a gentleman of native extraction who is  
dressed as a priest; in front of him is a tom-tom  
arrangement which every now and then he  
bangs with a stick. On his person are some  
Chinese characters but as I am not a Chinese  
scholar I naturally could not read them; he also  
carries with him what I presume is intended to  
be a translation of the Chinese writing, but here  
again I was beaten, for after copying it carefully  
down I was unable to make anything of it than  
of a T'U HUI puzzle. The following is the  
"English as he is wrote":—

I just to inform you will read  
To Shanghai or Woosung The road mabe  
Rin or Wia time not place can Stop will  
Man lock very sorry for the On is Bill 6  
House can sit in the Samen time pay any  
Body eat Tea menisen Please any  
Mister paid women meny for this very Good  
Blimes is Obefes.

Or Ton Way  
Fait Faily.

ONCE Professor Sylvester purchased a new pair  
of trousers and wore them to go to the Uni-  
versity. His wife, who was well aware of his  
absent-minded habits, knew nothing of the  
purchase. An hour or so after Professor Syl-  
vester's arrival at the University his wife was  
seen rushing breathlessly down the street with  
a package under her arm.

Meeting one of the professors she inquired  
hastily and anxiously.  
"Have you seen Professor Sylvester?"  
"Yes," answered the astonished colleague.  
"Well, is he all right—is everything all  
right?" asked the anxious spouse.

"My dear madam," said the professor, "calm  
yourself; your husband is perfectly well. I saw  
him but a moment ago."

"But I mean," said the almost frenzied  
woman, "did you notice anything peculiar about  
him? Did he look as he ought to look? Oh,  
did he—did he—"

And just then the Professor himself strolled  
round the corner with the new trousers on,  
to the intense relief of both his wife and the other  
professor.

SOME interesting experiments were being made  
off the New South Wales coast lately in deep sea  
trawling and the results appear to have been  
very successful. On one of her latest trips, the  
Government steamer Thirl's lent for the purpose,  
went off Nobby's (Newcastle) and trawled south.  
Trawl was dropped in 21 fathoms, the ground-  
ings showing fine sand, and raised in 48 fathoms,  
showing soft mud. The result of the trawl was  
1500 fish, of various species, including the first  
specimen of beardy (ling). One basketful was  
marketable, and several edible. A coarse blue  
eel of Nobby's was trawled. The trawl was  
lowered in 48 fathoms, showing soft mud, and  
raised in 42 fathoms, also showing soft mud.  
The trawl after being down three quarters of  
an hour got caught in some wreckage; a plank  
and an anchor, with a fathom of chain, were  
brought up, the weight of this being 10 or 12  
cwt. The result of the haul was 200 fish. It  
was lowered again between Newcastle and Red  
Head in 32 fathoms, showing fine sand, the  
result of the trawl, being 1200 fish. The fish  
caught, although of edible species, were very  
small; in fact, nothing to be compared to those  
caught in the Newcastle Bight a few days before.  
As a proof of the interest taken in the expedition, it  
may be mentioned that a gentleman in Newcastle  
has offered to equip and fit out one of his vessels  
to enter into the enterprise on commercial lines.

## ON PLAGUE DUTY.

ONE OF HONGKONG'S LANES.  
"And where doth the plague catch?"  
A Strange tale of me  
"Come with about with me," I said,  
"And I will answer thee."

"We had not far to go. It was a short little shot  
from the Supreme Court, up D'Agular Street,  
just above Wellington Street. Such a lane as  
that to which we took the enquiring friend pre-  
bably has no parallel in the annals of New York,  
Paris or London, and the casual passer-by would  
be totally unaware of the existence of such  
"barracks of wretchedness." If the place were  
not pointed out to him, the lane is known as  
the "Yan San." It consists of some half dozen  
three-story houses facing the rear of the  
Wellington Street houses between Wyndham  
and D'Agular Streets. At a rough guess we  
should say the place was about 6 ft. or 7 ft. wide.  
It is paved, it is true, and down an open gutter  
in the centre runs all the liquid refuse and filth  
of the dwellers. It was a busy time there  
when our visit. It was a busy time there  
much begrimed police sergeant and a spider in  
like plight had charge of a big gang of coolies  
who were removing furniture (save the mark)  
preparatory to the places being whitewashed.  
Such a conglomeration of rubbish and dirt as  
they unscathed it has seldom been the lot of  
man to see. It was all piled along one side of  
the lane and John, his wife and little ones were  
everywhere perched on guard over the *laver el  
fenoles*. If there is one race more than another  
given to the accumulation of rubbish it is the  
Chinese. The stuff that they have stored away  
in cockroaches and cucubies, was sur-  
prisingly kept on the ground that "it might  
come in handy some day." From the ground  
floors and down those narrow stairs it  
came in hundreds of baskets; old rags, coolie  
hats, biscuit tins, bamboo poles, bottles of all  
sorts, trowels looking cooking utensils, Chinese  
stools covered with pieces of sickening refuse,  
fried fish, portions of duck, and earthenware  
jars of fluids that beggar description. Stools,  
tablets and so on soon helped to fill the lane and  
it required careful navigation to reach the top.

It was with by no means a happy eye that  
the Chinese regarded the foreigners, who had  
come to see him in his native filth. Probably  
they have the same idea as we about a man's  
house being his castle; but if he cannot keep it  
in such order as to avoid being a menace to his  
neighbour's health, it is high time some one  
interfered. On entering several of the places  
one got a full idea of what the Chinese can  
endure and at the same time all wonderment at  
the cause of plagues was set at rest. The front  
ground floor rooms were as dark as the focus  
of any old time colling. Never a ray of sun  
entered them and watched smoky little lanes  
have to be kept burning night and day. As in  
front, the rear is shut in by high walls and the  
suggestion of a summer's night in such places is  
enough to make one shudder. On the upper  
floors it is much the same. Smoke-begrimed  
walls and ceilings, the floors covered with filth  
and the windows all shut in by walls in front  
and rear. There must be some hundreds of  
people inhabiting the lane, the men appearing to  
be of the bawker type, and heaven alone knows  
how it is that there are no diseases there. The  
break of disease there long ago. The Medical  
Officer of Health recently condemned some build-  
ings out west as being unfit for human habitation  
on account of their being deficient in light and  
ventilation. It seems strange that he should have  
overlooked this place right in the busiest part  
of the city. Any European who takes the trouble  
to visit it will bear out what this report says.  
The places are not fit for stables or kennels and  
yet in them are herded together large numbers  
of human beings who are constantly in touch  
with the public.

So long as such places as Yan San Lane are  
allowed to be occupied, so long shall we have  
plagues with us and other maladies as well. In  
no other part of the British dominions would  
such a state of things be allowed. Wot On Lane  
was bad enough in all conscience and there are  
some pretty bad spots in the neighbourhood of  
Taipei Shan, but it is doubtful if there is any-  
where in the colony a more squalid and  
unwholesome place than Yan San Lane. The  
police and soldiers have done their work well  
and promptly, while the houses from  
floor to ceiling, and the streets and the  
fluid has been liberally applied. The worst  
of the rubbish is brought indoors and it is safe  
to say that in a month or two the whole thing  
will be as bad as ever. The Sanitary In-  
spectors no doubt have plenty to do but how they  
could have missed this place passes comprehen-  
sion, that is if they do their work with any pre-  
tension at all to thoroughness. If there are not  
enough inspectors, for goodness sake let some  
more be enrolled. It will be the cheapest course  
in the long run and there should be no difficulty  
in getting capable men. As it is the worst  
of the filth is seen in the fact that coolies have  
to be put on the work and also soldiers, the latter  
getting 3/- for each day of six hours. They work  
hard and get their clothes into a deplorable state,  
but we cannot recollect to have seen the in-  
spectors in other than the mostatty and clean  
and spick and span uniforms all the time. We  
don't want to hurt anybody's feelings but it  
does seem that the Sanitary Board's inspectors  
are not going to faint through exhaustion  
brought on by over-exertion while on duty.

THE GYMKEANA.  
Judge:—The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and V.  
A. Cress Hawkins, Esq.  
Handicappers:—The Hon. C. P. Chatter,  
C.M.G.; M. Giotte, Esq.  
Starter:—A. Babington, Esq.  
Timekeeper:—J. McKie, Esq.  
Clock of the Scales:—The Hon. C. P. Chatter,  
C.M.G.; M. Giotte, Esq.  
Hon. Treasurer:—G. C. C. Mackay, Esq.  
Hon. Secretary:—Capt. P. de S. Barney, R.A.

The gymnastics season for 1898 was very suc-  
cessfully inaugurated at the Race Course, Happy  
Valley, this afternoon. The weather was fine  
but sultry and the course was in first rate order.  
The attendance during the afternoon was large  
and included many ladies. Both services were  
well represented and the visitors, no matter  
the "score" that air of picturesque quality that  
ways characterizes the gymnastics at the Valley.  
The sport was good, the field being fairly large  
and some of the races afforded even a certain  
amount of excitement. One gymnast is very  
much like another and this was as if anything,  
more so, the miscellaneous events, like tilting,  
pole ball races, and comic contests being absent  
from the programme. The band of the  
King's Own Regiment played an enjoyable  
programme of music during the afternoon  
and the Members of the Committee spared  
no pains to secure the pleasure and comfort of  
their guests. Outside the enclosure the Chinese  
assembled in great force and judging from the  
way they thronged together at the rails and  
their appreciative "Hi-Yah!" it would seem  
that they are as keen on equine sport as they  
are on the seductive lantern and paper.  
A couple of "Methallians" cried the odds but  
they did not appear to have an overweening  
amount of patronage; the visitors seemed to  
be speculating being pretty short for "good things."  
All together it was a fine afternoon's sport and  
the various officers discharged their duties most  
efficiently. A little more promptness on the  
part of riders in attending at the scales would



live some of the delay in getting the races off. Host Farmer of the Victoria Hotel ran the refreshment department in his accustomed good style.

**HALF-MILE RACE:** for all China ponies; weight as per scale with 7 lbs. added. Non-Winners at the Hongkong Race Meeting, 1898, allowed 7 lbs. unplaced ponies allowed 10 lbs.; allowances not accumulative. 1st prize, \$40; 2nd prize, \$15; Entrance, \$3.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Toccin, 1st lbs. .... 1  
Mr. Gray's Gamecock, 1st lbs. .... 2  
Capt. McLachlan's Slander, 1st lbs. .... 3  
Mr. Medico's Tactful, 1st lbs. .... 4

This was a tame race and Mr. Masteron Gamecock never forced the winner ridden by Mr. Cox. POTO PONY RACE: for all bona fide Poto ponies; to be declared as such by the Poto Committee; 1 mile heats without dismounting; catch weights over 11st 7 lbs. To be ridden by playing members of the Hongkong Polo Club.

To be decided in three heats; the first ponies of the first and second heats to run in the third heat, unless the same pony will be a third and second heat, when there will be a third and fourth heat. Cnp. presented by G. C. C. Master, Esq.; 2nd Prize, \$15. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Johnson's Ruby, 1st lbs. .... 1  
The Hon. F. H. May's Brachymer, 1st lbs. .... 2  
Capt. Loveband's Oriole, 1st lbs. .... 3

Mr. Des Vaux's  
Capt. Burney's Sprint, 1st lbs. .... 4  
Capt. Burney's Slander, 1st lbs. .... 5

Mr. Gresson's  
Mr. Bruce's Victory, 1st lbs. .... 6  
Major Koe's Whitebird, 1st lbs. .... 7

Mr. Landale's Parol, 1st lbs. .... 8  
This was a very pretty event Ruby winning both times, Betch combor was second in first heat and tied for second place with Oriole in the second. The winner took the prize. In the second heat the winner was nearly caught on the post.

**ONE ROUND:** for all China ponies; weight as per scale with 10 lbs. added; subscription ponies of this season non-winners allowed 10 lbs.; winners allowed 7 lbs.; unplaced ponies other than subscription ponies of this season allowed 7 lbs. 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$20; entrance, \$3.

Capt. McLachlan's Slander, 1st lbs. .... 1  
Capt. McLachlan's  
Mr. Gray's Landstarch, 1st lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Medico's Tactful, 1st lbs. .... 3

Mr. Kingston's Brachymer, 1st lbs. .... 4  
Mr. Branton's  
Mr. McClure's Pegasus, 1st lbs. .... 5

A splendid race between 1 and 2 all through and won by a bare half length. It was hard riding from start to finish and the winner was loudly applauded on coming in.

**THREE QUARTER MILE RACE:** for subscription ponies of any season; weight as per scale with 10 lbs. added. Unplaced ponies allowed 10 lbs.; ponies of this season non-winners allowed 10 lbs.; winners allowed 7 lbs.; unplaced ponies other than subscription ponies of this season allowed 7 lbs. 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$20; entrance, \$3.

Mr. Gray's Gamecock, 1st lbs. .... 1  
The Hon. F. H. May's Springfield, 1st lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Cox's Chaffinch, 1st lbs. .... 3

Mr. Nugent's Indolence, 1st lbs. .... 4  
Mr. Medico's Hector, 1st lbs. .... 5  
Mr. G. H. Potts' White Heather, 1st lbs. .... 6

Mr. Bruce's  
Won easily; good field for second and third. Time 2:40.

**STEEPLECHASE:** for all China ponies; over the Steeplechase Course; weight as per scale with 10 lbs. added; 1st prize Cnp. presented by F. Jackson, Esq.; and prize, \$20; entrance \$3.

Hon. J. Bell-Irving's Digby Grand, 1st lbs. .... 1  
Hon. T. H. Whitehead's Statesman, 1st lbs. .... 2  
Capt. Loveband's Oriole, 1st lbs. .... 3

Mr. Johnson's  
A magnificent battle throughout between the two, first jumping beautifully. Digby Grand won with very little to spare. Buckingham came home riderless. The Victory was nowhere.

**ONE MILE HAY-STACK:** for all China ponies; forced for ponies entered at this meeting; 1st prize, \$80; 2nd prize, \$20; entrance \$3. If left in after 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th April, 1898, \$3 extra.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Toccin, 1st lbs. .... 1  
The Hon. J. Bell-Irving's Pinesapple, 1st lbs. .... 2  
Mr. Master's

Mr. Gray's Gamecock, 1st lbs. .... 3  
A good spin won; by a length with a bad third. Time 2:24. Seven started.

## THE DELETERIOUS LIQUOR QUESTION.

MEETING OF JUSTICES.

A special meeting of Justices of the Peace was held at the Chamber of Commerce City Hall, at 12:30 to-day, to consider questions which had arisen in connection with the Commission to enquire into the sale of deleterious liquors. Capt. W. C. Hastings, president and there were also present Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs. J. F. Francis, C. C. W. Duggan, H. W. Looker, G. C. Wilcox, C. V. Ladd, Dr. F. Clark, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Stedman, Messrs. Murray, Bell, C. W. May, R. W. Mitchell, C. Ford, and a number of others.

Captain Hastings said he had asked them to come there to consider two questions in connection with the Commission. As they knew, Mr. Woodhouse had left the Colony. Dr. Hastings had resigned and Mr. McCallum would be unable to serve after coming out of hospital. He now asked if the Justices wished the enquiry to go on as they could then name members willing to serve and refer them to the Government.

Mr. Francis, Q. C., said to some extent he was responsible for the meeting and the present condition of affairs. When the Commission was appointed Mr. Woodhouse was very active and they had two or three preliminary meetings at his house to exchange ideas and endeavour to ascertain on what lines the examination of the witnesses and the investigations should take place. As soon as the Commission was issued they prepared a long series of questions for the wine and spirit merchants and imported liquors of licensed houses and the Naval and Military medical authorities. Some answers had been received and the results were so far as he could see that there was nothing very seriously wrong and that there was really no substantial need for further enquiry.

Mr. Brown, Government Analyst, said there was nothing in the shape of adulteration practised here, and they had no proof that it was, and as far as his experience went he did not believe there was any adulteration of liquor here. If anything was wrong it was in the imported liquor, much of which was crude and not of the best quality. Mr. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, was the only witness examined by the Commission. He said he had nothing to complain of as to the conduct of the keepers of licensed houses or the quality of the liquor. There was, he said, no very serious reason for complaint. The military and naval officers had no complaint as to the quality of the liquor; their only complaint was of the quality of the rum used for Broadly they came to the conclusion that there

was little if anything substantial to enquire into or amend. One point where amendment was possible, and it would interfere with the trade of the port, would be by imposing restrictions on the import of different liquors, and by testing, and calling for examinations. That would interfere with the freedom of trade, however, and would be strongly resisted. With Mr. Woodhouse gone away, Dr. Hastings resigned, and Mr. McCallum taken ill, was it absolutely necessary to reconstitute the Commission? He had mentioned it to the Rev. Mr. Cobbold, the only other member besides himself, and they had agreed that it would be of very little use to reconstitute the Commission. He would suggest that Government be advised to let the matter drop and to appoint no new members. Mr. Woodhouse was asked before leaving to ascertain from the members their views but they could not get a quorum.

The Rev. Mr. Cobbold said he only knew the object of this meeting five minutes before. He wanted to express his entire disapproval of what Mr. Francis had said. He had spoken to Mr. Francis before Mr. Woodhouse left but he had entirely misunderstood him. No discussion whatever had taken place among the members as to whether they should continue. Mr. Francis had first said entirely on his own part, "There is the result of the enquiry. He absolutely disagreed with him where he said there was nothing very serious the matter. They could not possibly prejudge this question whatever their opinions might be as to possible results. They had no right at this moment to say the Commission should cease to exist. It had been suggested that a somewhat similar Commission had not long ago been appointed in England. They found there was practically nothing much to complain of and he believed it was on that account it was proposed this Commission should cease. The conditions here were not the same and the Commission should be reconstituted.

Mr. Francis said he had failed to express himself clearly to Mr. Cobbold. He had perfectly pursued the mass of evidence and was certain that anyone reading it would be satisfied that the Commission should be reconstituted. The Captain Superintendent of Police who had control over the order of the city said there was no cause for complaint. Mr. Brown's view and those of the naval and military officers were again referred to.

The Rev. Mr. Cobbold said he was evidence was of no practical value. He had not seen the answers sent in, neither had Mr. Francis.

Dr. Stedman supported Mr. Francis. Mr. Brown, he said, had emphatically and distinctly told him that he could not find fault with any deleterious traces in the cheap whisky he had sold him. They were cheap because they were not natural spirits but manufactured. And they were manufactured with more or less pure proof spirit. Certain flavours were added, prepared from natural whisky or gin, and they contained less fuel oil and harmful matter than the naturally produced whisky.

Mr. Brown had said emphatically that in whisky at 30 cents a bottle he could not find fault with any deleterious things which were referred to in much more expensive whiskies. The whisky from the lower grog shops did not contain so much injurious matter as those of higher price and Mr. Brown said he drank them at his own table (laughter). He received no injury from them, but found the taste not so pleasant. It was entirely a matter of analysis and the analyst could not find anything deleterious in the whole of the spirits.

Dr. F. Clark said the statement they had just heard was a most important one, but they should not have the analyst's statement second hand. Before they dissolved the Commission they should take his evidence first hand. He then recommended that they appoint the Acting Police Magistrate Chairman of the Commission and that then they suggest that the Commission take Mr. Brown's evidence.

Mr. Francis withdrew his motion. Dr. Lawson seconded Dr. Clark's proposal and it was carried.

This was all the business.

## THE RUSSIAN MENACE IN CHINA.

### CHAPTER III.

[Specially written for the Hongkong Telegraph]

In the second article of this series we have shown that an alliance with Japan alone would not suffice to protect our world-wide interests and that while it may have certain advantages as far as the Far East is concerned, yet an Anglo-Japanese alliance would be utterly useless to us as against a combination of three or more European Great Powers.

We have also shown that, while our joining the Triple Alliance would have great advantages for us, yet it would also have very grave disadvantages, owing to the absolute impossibility of being able to have any confidence in German diplomatists bona fides if such a union was accomplished.

It has further been demonstrated that while we should, no doubt, be welcomed as a partner in the Dual Alliance of France and Russia, yet the deadly animosity of the French towards us, the uncertainty of their future and the instability of their Government, make such an alliance of very dubious advantage.

It now remains to consider the last alternative, viz. an alliance with Russia alone. For three years ago, unofficial overtures were made to England by Russia for a division of China between themselves, but they were so very coldly received in England, that Russia abandoned the idea and turned for support of her policy to France and Germany.

This support she readily received and is still receiving and unless we can manage to break up this strange political union by some means, our interests will suffer far more in the future than they have done in the past and we shall be compelled to make further and far-reaching concessions in all parts of the world at no distant date, or fight.

We are not strong enough at present to confront this coalition (unless we secure allies) with any hope of success and we must perforce abandon our rights whenever the combination against us proceeds so far as to threaten us with war.

Why not, then, frankly recognise the danger of the existing situation and try to bring about last which promises the best hope of success, viz. an understanding of the kind known as Russia? The writer of these articles knows Russia and the Russians intimately; he has lived for some time in Russia and reads, writes and speaks Russian fluently and is therefore in a position to judge of the possibility of success in endeavouring to bring about an Anglo-Russian alliance or understanding, or whatever name it may be called by. There is, in the first place, no hostility felt towards the English on the part of the Russians. This may seem a bold statement to make in view of the frequent and unjustified quarrels of the Russian press and of the many occasions on which the two Governments have been in opposition to one another. It is, nevertheless, perfectly true; for while there have been numerous questions on which the two Governments have disagreed, yet they have excited no deep feeling of animosity towards us on the part of the Russian people, as any Englishman who has ever lived in Russia can testify. The Russians are a warm-hearted and generous people and there is no animosity in the world where an Englishman will meet with a warmer welcome, or make so many friends.

Russian hospitality is proverbial and so are the things more important than mere letters, and comparing him to a poplite. As this was done without Napoleon's orders, early in 1812, before his preparations for war were completed, and at a time when Russia could without difficulty have sent a large force to the aid of France, he sent for Savary, and a scene took place. The Police Minister was ordered to leave Czeretichel absolutely alone, and to go and come, to see and hear. It is possible that Napoleon did not to his heart suspect a man who was the personal representative of a Sovereign, and as such treated with delicacy and deference, of stooping to the spy's ignominious life. It cannot be denied that the Russian Government showed more sense of honour than the descendant of the Romanoffs, who cannot have been ignorant of his representative's actions.

As a matter of fact, Czeretichel had gone much further than even Savary suspected. But the Police Minister, in spite of his orders, watched him closely, and soon discovered that he was everywhere at work. He tampered with General Jomiel, a Swiss officer high in position on Napoleon's staff; offered £10,000 to a general of division if he could be supplied with information which he wanted, and endeavoured to convert one of Berthier's chief secretaries. His overtures in these directions were indignantly repelled. Napoleon was informed of these proceedings, but under Savary to leave Czeretichel alone and permit the police of the French Foreign Ministry to manage the affair. Savary again disobeyed. He introduced a spy as tenant in the house where Czeretichel lodged, and placed at his disposal a craftsman skilled in discovering the combinations of the locks, then much in fashion in Paris, which opened on forming a certain word with a combination of letters.

Czeretichel had a large safe in his room; the contents of this were secretly tampered with by the police spies, and all the papers found there were copied. Among them was a "general state" of the French army, giving its organization in army corps, its strength, its distribution, and all the most important details, and instructions purporting to have been issued by Napoleon the day before. Uncertain whether this might not conceal some trap laid by or for the astute Russian, Savary took it to Napoleon. The Emperor confessed that it was a verbal copy of the orders he had issued. His anxiety may be conceived, inasmuch as he was determined to complete his preparations for war in stealth and silence, and then to deal Russia one of his famous thunder-strokes. But here was Russia in the secret.

The first thing was to get rid of the indelicately curious side-camp, the second to discover and punish the traitor. Czeretichel was summoned to an interview, in which the Emperor showed consummate tact and self-restraint. There were no reproaches or invectives, but only advice. "You are only here to obtain information on military matters," Napoleon told him quietly. He showed his armaments, but suggested a possible arrangement, which was, of course, to be submitted to the Tsar. Thus Czeretichel, as entrusted with this arrangement, would have to leave Paris and return to St. Petersburg. Savary, on his part, ordered his agents to force their way into Czeretichel's rooms, the moment he had gone, and examine all papers that might be found there. At the same time the French Foreign Minister, quite independently, gave similar instructions to the Prefect of Police. The latter was nominally obliged to inform his master, but characteristically omitted to do so.

Czeretichel left Paris on February 26, 1812, and the police at once searched his room. He lived, it should be said, in the Russian Embassy, but in a flat in a private house. Alarmed by Napoleon's hint he had taken the precaution to destroy all his papers. The fireplace was full of burnt paper, the floor strewn with turn-up letters, but these when collected and put together afforded no clue to the mystery which the police were seeking to solve. At the same time the agents to move the hearthstone, when underneath it was seen a note concealed in these terms:—"Monseigneur le Comte, You weary me with your demands. Can I do more for you than I am doing? What risks I run to earn a scanty reward! You will be surprised to-morrow at what I shall show you; be at home at seven in the morning. It is now ten, and I am laying down my pen after obtaining the state of the Grand Army in Germany, given in summary, as it stands to-day. A fourth corps is being formed; I know it fully, but I have not time to give you the details. The Emperor's (Napoleon's) go. An integral part of the Grand Army. To-morrow, at 7 a.m. M." This document was taken to the Prefect of Police, from whom it was claimed by Savary. A copy of it was sent to the French Foreign Minister; with the original Savary proceeded to the War Office to discover the writer. There no one could be identified. Recourse was then had to the chief of the staff, Berthier, and it was discovered that in his office was a clerk named Michel, who was writing the document. Specimens of his handwriting were procured, and the resemblance was undeniable, and he was immediately arrested, when he confessed his crime.

Every fortnight the "general state" of the army was drawn up for Napoleon's use in a large quarto volume. This, however, had to be bound before the Emperor could use it. When ready it was handed to a messenger named Moris, to be taken to the bladder. The time he would take to go and to return was exactly measured, and he caused no suspicion by any delay. But, as a matter of fact, Michel had tampered with him. He ran to a wine-shop in the city, where he had one or two confederates waiting with ruled paper, and the figures were hastily copied. Besides Michel and Moris, two men named Salmon and Siget were involved. Thanks to their treachery, the mysterious and sacrosanct document which carried the fortunes of France had been placed at the disposal of a secret enemy. It was ascertained that this espionage had been going on for eight or ten years, and that the Russian Embassy, a man named Westling, keeping touch with Michel, though Russian Ministers came and went. He was decoyed outside the Embassy, and promptly arrested. Czeretichel had not yet crossed the frontier, and could have been seized, but such seizure would have meant war, for which Napoleon was not yet ready. The side-camp was therefore permitted to escape, and silence was preserved for the time being as to the discoveries made by the police. Michel and his confederates were not to be tried until the final breach with Russia had come. Napoleon was apparently misled with proofs that "Russia, at the very time of her most intimate alliance, had treated him as a suspect and an enemy."

In April the trial came, as now Napoleon's preparations were complete and he wished to show France that the war with Russia had been all through inevitable. Michel Salmon, Moris and Siget were tried at the Seine Assize, Westling appearing as evidence against them. The complexity of Russia was hidden no longer. Czarist French officials when representing the sacred person of his sovereign. The evidence was conclusive against Michel, who was sentenced to death, on the charge of having conspired with a foreign Power against France, and executed. Siget was fined and ordered to stand in the pillory; Salmon and Moris were acquitted, as they had no idea of the use to which Michel was putting the copies made by them of Napoleon's "general state" of the army.

We could be of as much assistance to Russia in the realization of her various projects, if not more so, than France; and now that the boundary between the Russian possessions in Central Asia on the one hand and Afghanistan and India on the other, has been so delicately delineated, and the proposed alliance between the English and the Russian Governments in the past, has been removed, and it is permissible to hope that their relations may be far more friendly in the future in consequence.

In a future article, we will proceed to discuss the various questions both in the Near and the Far East, that are still awaiting a settlement between the two countries; and we will indicate roughly, in what manner they could be solved so as to satisfy both countries and leave ample room for their development without clashing with each other. That is no fault in the past has been, that Russia, like other countries, has been accustomed to seeing English Governments protest and vow that they would never permit certain things to be done and then, when they have been accomplished, after a certain period of talk and more or less strained relations between the two countries, England has finally given way and has then declared that she recognises what has already been done, but that if Russia ventures in the future to advance beyond a certain limit, she shall have to consider what action she shall take.

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thing more important than mere letters, and comparing him to a poplite. As this was done without Napoleon's orders, early in 1812, before his preparations for war were completed, and at a time when Russia could without difficulty have sent a large force to the aid of France, he sent for Savary, and a scene took place. The Police Minister was ordered to leave Czeretichel absolutely alone, and to go and come, to see and hear. It is possible that Napoleon did not to his heart suspect a man who was the personal representative of a Sovereign, and as such treated with delicacy and deference, of stooping to the spy's ignominious life. It cannot be denied that the Russian Government showed more sense of honour than the descendant of the Romanoffs, who cannot have been ignorant of his representative's actions.

As a matter of fact, Czeretichel had gone much further than even Savary suspected. But the Police Minister, in spite of his orders, watched him closely, and soon discovered that he was everywhere at work. He tampered with General Jomiel, a Swiss officer high in position on Napoleon's staff; offered £10,000 to a general of division if he could be supplied with information which he wanted, and endeavoured to convert one of Berthier's chief secretaries. His overtures in these directions were indignantly repelled. Napoleon was informed of these proceedings, but under Savary to leave Czeretichel alone and permit the police of the French Foreign Ministry to manage the affair. Savary again disobeyed. He introduced a spy as tenant in the house where Czeretichel lodged, and placed at his disposal a craftsman skilled in discovering the combinations of the locks, then much in fashion in Paris, which opened on forming a certain word with a combination of letters.

Czeretichel had a large safe in his room; the contents of this were secretly tampered with by the police spies, and all the papers found there were copied. Among them was a "general state" of the French army, giving its organization in army corps, its strength, its distribution, and all the most important details, and instructions purporting to have been issued by Napoleon the day before. Uncertain whether this might not conceal some trap laid by or for the astute Russian, Savary took it to Napoleon. The Emperor confessed that it was a verbal copy of the orders he had issued. His anxiety may be conceived, inasmuch as he was determined to complete his preparations for war in stealth and silence, and then to deal Russia one of his famous thunder-strokes. But here was Russia in the secret.

The first thing was to get rid of the indelicately curious side-camp, the second to discover and punish the traitor. Czeretichel was summoned to an interview, in which the Emperor showed consummate tact and self-restraint. There were no reproaches or invectives, but only advice. "You are only here to obtain information on military matters," Napoleon told him quietly. He showed his armaments, but suggested a possible arrangement, which was, of course, to be submitted to the Tsar. Thus Czeretichel, as entrusted with this arrangement, would have to leave Paris and return to St. Petersburg. Savary, on his part, ordered his agents to force their way into Czeretichel's rooms, the moment he had gone, and examine all papers that might be found there. At the same time the French Foreign Minister, quite independently, gave similar instructions to the Prefect of Police. The latter was nominally obliged to inform his master, but characteristically omitted to do so.

Czeretichel left Paris on February 26, 1812, and the police at once searched his room. He lived, it should be said, in the Russian Embassy, but in a flat in a private house. Alarmed by Napoleon's hint he had taken the precaution to destroy all his papers. The fireplace was full of burnt paper, the floor strewn with turn-up letters, but these when collected and put together afforded no clue to the mystery which the police were seeking to solve. At the same time the agents to move the hearthstone, when underneath it was seen a note concealed in these terms:—"Monseigneur le Comte, You weary me with your demands. Can I do more for you than I am doing? What risks I run to earn a scanty reward! You will be surprised to-morrow at what I shall show you; be at home at seven in the morning. It is now ten, and I am laying down my pen after obtaining the state of the Grand Army in Germany, given in summary, as it stands to-day. A fourth corps is being formed; I know it fully, but I have not time to give you the details. The Emperor's (Napoleon's) go. An integral part of the Grand Army. To-morrow, at 7 a.m. M." This document was taken to the Prefect of Police, from whom it was claimed by Savary. A copy of it was sent to the French Foreign Minister; with the original Savary proceeded to the War Office to discover the writer. There no one could be identified. Recourse was then had to the chief of the staff, Berthier, and it was discovered that in his office was a clerk named Michel, who was writing the document. Specimens of his handwriting were procured, and the resemblance was undeniable, and he was immediately arrested, when he confessed his crime.

Every fortnight the "general state" of the army was drawn up for Napoleon's use in a large quarto volume. This, however, had to be bound before the Emperor could use it. When ready it was handed to a messenger named Moris, to be taken to the bladder. The time he would take to go and to return was exactly measured, and he caused no suspicion by any delay. But, as a matter of fact, Michel had tampered with him. He ran to a wine-shop in the city, where he had one or two confederates waiting with ruled paper, and the figures were hastily copied. Besides Michel and Moris, two men named Salmon and Siget were involved. Thanks to their treachery, the mysterious and sacrosanct document which carried the fortunes of France had been placed at the disposal of a secret enemy. It was ascertained that this espionage had been going on for eight or ten years, and that the Russian Embassy, a man named Westling, keeping touch with Michel, though Russian Ministers came and went. He was decoyed outside the Embassy, and promptly arrested. Czeretichel had not yet crossed the frontier, and could have been seized, but such seizure would have meant war, for which Napoleon was not yet ready. The side-camp was therefore permitted to escape, and silence was preserved for the time being as to the discoveries made by the police. Michel and his confederates were not to be tried until the final breach with Russia had come. Napoleon was apparently misled with proofs that "Russia, at the very time of her most intimate alliance, had treated him as a suspect and an enemy."

In April the trial came, as now Napoleon's preparations were complete and he wished to show France that the war with Russia had been all through inevitable. Michel Salmon, Moris and Siget were tried at the Seine Assize, Westling appearing as evidence against them. The complexity of Russia was hidden no longer. Czarist French officials when representing the sacred person of his sovereign. The evidence was conclusive against Michel, who was sentenced to death, on the charge of having conspired with a foreign Power against France, and executed. Siget was fined and ordered to stand in the pillory; Salmon and Moris were acquitted, as they had no idea of the use to which Michel was putting the copies made by them of Napoleon's "general state" of the army.

We could be of as much assistance to Russia in the realization of her various projects, if not more so, than France; and now that the boundary between the Russian possessions in Central Asia on the one hand and Afghanistan and India on the other, has been so delicately delineated, and the proposed alliance between the English and the Russian Governments in the past, has been removed, and it is permissible to hope that their relations may be far more friendly in the future in consequence.

In a future article, we will proceed to discuss the various questions both in the Near and the Far East, that are still awaiting a settlement between the two countries; and we will indicate roughly, in what manner they could be solved so as to satisfy both countries and leave ample room for their development without clashing with each other. That is no fault in the past has been, that Russia, like other countries, has been accustomed to seeing English Governments protest and vow that they would never permit certain things to be done and then, when they have been accomplished, after a certain period of talk and more or less strained relations between the two countries, England has finally given way and has then declared that she recognises what has already been done, but that if Russia ventures in the future to advance beyond a certain limit, she shall have to consider what action she shall take.

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## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MURU MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 19th April, at Noon.
SANUKI MARU	YOKOHAMA (DIRECT)	WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4 P.M.
W. Townsend	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 25th April, at 4 P.M.
C. Young	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 28th April, at 4 P.M.
TAMBA MARU	THURSDAY, 28th April, at 4 P.M.	
H. Barnes	THURSDAY, 28th April, at 4 P.M.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	THURSDAY, 28th April, at 4 P.M.	
J. Jones	FRIDAY, 29th April, at 4 P.M.	

\*Connecting at KOBE with S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" sailing thence on 7th May for SEATTLE, U.S.A.  
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898.

[6]

## J. J. CARNAUD, 3, rue d'Argout, PARIS



## Consignees.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"SARPEDON," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Crut, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Underigned; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Crut or Godown on and after the 14th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 1st instant will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1898. [500]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, KURACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"TRIESTE," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings Cargo—

From Trieste, ex S.S. Imperatrice transhipped at Bombay.

From Venice, ex S.S. Massimiliano and Carlotta, transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Underigned before Noon on the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [1-w 427]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMSHIP "TACOMA"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1898. [1-w 4]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM KOBE.

## THE Steamship

"GISELA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Underigned before Noon on the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1898. [1-w 409]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANVANG,"

Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [518]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAKOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUNAN,"

Captain Fraser, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1898. [522]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE &amp; NAGASAKI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUPEH,"

Captain Quill, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [515]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ONSANG,"

Captain J. Young, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [517]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (FLORIO &amp; RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA.

ALSO

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

ALSO

BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"LETIMBRO,"

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply to

CARLOWITZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1898. [523]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [516]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LENNOX,"

will be despatched as above on or about 26th April.

S.S. "ENERGIA" ..... about 5th May.

S.S. "MACDUFF" ..... 25th May.

S.S. "ADRIAN" ..... 5th June.

S.S. "PATHAN" ..... 15th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1898. [63]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CLAYHILL,"

will be despatched as above on or about 25th May.

To be followed by

S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE" on or about 25th May.

S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET" on or about 5th June.

S.S. "ST. NINIAN" on or about 15th June.

S.S. "CRAIGHEARN" on or about 30th June.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1898. [599]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China

LUTGENS, KIRSTMANN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1898. [19]

## Mails.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND-SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tacoma ... 2,572 | A. Dixon ... April 19

Victoria ... 3,167 | J. Truesdell ... May 10

Olympia ... 2,608 | T. H. Dobson ... May 21

Arizona ... 5,164 | J. Paaton, R.M.R. | June 14

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Argyll ... 2,997 | W. Ward ... April 26

Braemar ... 3,601 | E. Porter ... June 4

Mogul ... 3,654 | W. H. Wright ... June 18

Columbia ... 2,605 | A. Gow ... July 9

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very early rates of passage by this Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON, &amp;c.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, &amp;c.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA, &amp;c.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1898. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN and HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 27th April.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 25th May.

Sachsen ... Wednesday 22nd June.

Bayer ... Wednesday 20th July.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 17th Aug.

Darmstadt ... Wednesday 14th Sept.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 12th Oct.

Sachsen ... Wednesday 9th Nov.

Bayer ... Wednesday 7th Dec.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 4th Jan. '99.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain O. Coppers, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 25th April. Cargo and Specie will be received on board till 5 P.M. on TUESDAY the 26th April, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 26th April. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1898. [345]

## Hotels.

I SAY! HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD.

THE OLD MANS ON DECK AGAIN

AT

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS

TARIFF?

BREAKFAST ..... \$ 0.35

Tiffin ..... 0.75

Dinner ..... 1.00

3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate) ..... 40.00

1 Tiffin ..... 15.00

1 Dinner ..... 20.00

Tiffin &amp; Dinner ..... 30.00

Breakfast &amp; Tiffin ..... 25.00

Breakfast &amp; Dinner ..... 25.00

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE

BEST OF STYLES.

J. E. GOODCHILD, Manager.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator from Entrance Hall to each Floor. In charge of experienced Attendants.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

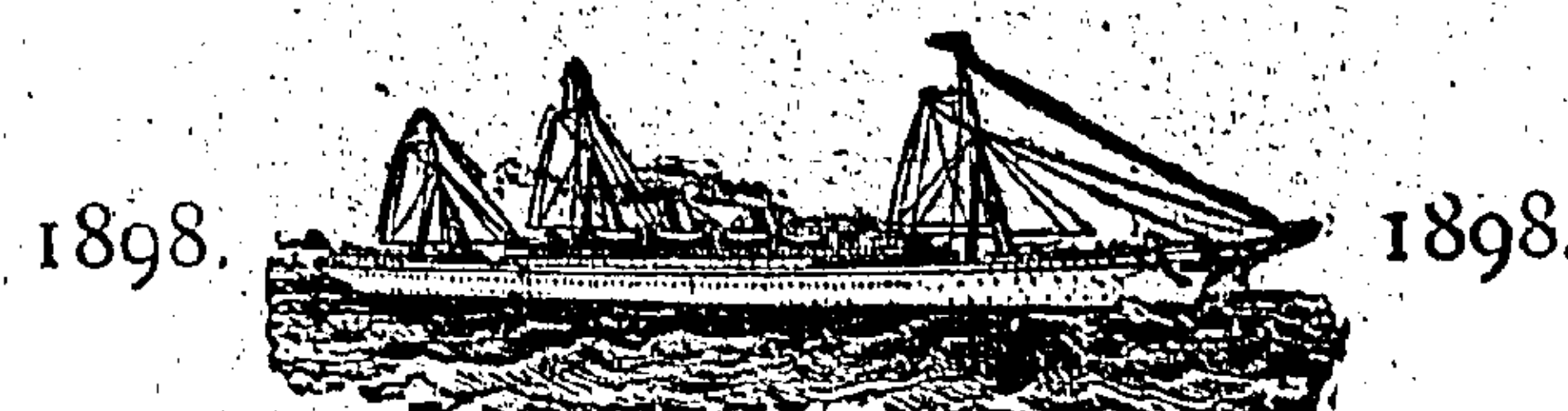
BILLIARDS.

P. BOHM, Proprietor &amp; Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1898. [21]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Collier, O.P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1898.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1898.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. H. Pybas, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage from YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE of ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1898. [3]

OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 19th April, at Noon.

Belge (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 10th May, at Noon.